

FOUR NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *ERETMA-  
PODITES* (THEOBALD) FROM ASHANTI.

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(Concluded from p. 89.)

3. *Eretmapodites chrysogaster*, nov. sp.

♂. The head is covered, as in No. 1, with dense parti-coloured flat scales in front, and in a triangular area behind with golden, narrow-curved, and black upright and golden upright forked scales. Six bristles project forward between the eyes, the anterior pair being golden in colour.

Antennæ: Plumose, the verticillate hairs pale brown. There are a few black scales on the basal segment, and the second segment is scaled also. The two apical segments are three times the length of the others.

Palpi: Thin, acuminate, shorter than proboscis, without plum hairs, black. Proboscis: Long, thin, blue-black, curved apically. Clypeus: Dark brown, nude.

Thorax: The mesonotum is covered with mingled black, narrow-curved and golden, narrow-curved scales. Three parallel longitudinal narrow black bands run backward over the central portion, the median black band being continued to the scutellum by a band of golden scales. The edge of the mesonotum is surrounded by an interrupted border of golden scales.

Scutellum: The middle lobe is covered with a median band of white and two lateral bands of purple flat scales. There are four long bristles and some shorter ones on the edge. The lateral lobes are covered with golden, narrow, and black, narrow-curved scales.

Pleuræ: A dark golden colour, with patches of silvery white flat scales on meso- and meta-pleura, as in No. 1. The prothoracic lobes are covered with dense silvery white flat scales, and the apex of the prosternum with similar scales, as in No. 1.

Halteres: Base pale, stalk and knob covered with bluish flat scales. Metanotum: Brown, with five hairs and a few golden, narrow-curved scales at the apex.

Abdomen: The venter is pale golden, with apical black bands on the fifth, sixth, and seventh segments. The dorsum and sides are velvety black, with triangular lateral white spots, the apex of the triangle being towards the dorsum and the base resting on the edge of the golden venter. There is an apical, dorsal, silvery band on the seventh segment.

Legs: A blue-black, with apical white bands on the femora of the third pair. The last two segments of the hind tarsi are feathered with elongated black scales.

Ungues: First pair equal, one simple, one uniserrate; second pair same as first pair; third pair equal, small, simple. The last segment of the tarsus of the first and second pairs has a stout tooth

or thorn on the ventral surface inserted immediately behind the joint. There is no such tooth on the tarsus of the third pair.

Wings: Very darkly scaled with Trichoprosopon-like scales, bluish and markedly ribbed. First submarginal cell one-fourth of its length longer than the second posterior cell. The stem of the first submarginal is about two-thirds the length of the cell. The supernumerary and mid cross-veins are close together, the posterior about its own length towards the base of the wing. The sixth vein turns at right angles to the costa just before its termination.

Genitalia: The claspers are long, curved, and without terminal articulate spine, covered, the basal half with scales, the distal half with seven long hairs. The harpes are long, curved, and expanded into a flattened blade tapering to a rounded point.

Length: 5 mm.

♀. Head as in male. Antennæ: Much less plumose; otherwise similar to those of the male. Palpi: Short, black-scaled, acuminate.

Proboscis, clypeus, thorax, scutellum, pleuræ, prothoracic lobes, halteres, metanotum: As in male.

Abdomen: As in male, and with the dorsal silvery band on the seventh segment complete.

Legs: As in the male, but the last two segments of the hind tarsi are of normal form, *i. e.* unfeathered.

Ungues: First pair equal, uniserrate; second pair equal, uniserrate; third pair equal, simple.

Wings: Colour and scales as in male. First submarginal cell one-fifth of its length longer than the second posterior cell. The stem of the first submarginal is usually one-third the length of the cell. The supernumerary and mid cross-veins are close together, the posterior about its own length towards the base of the wing. The sixth vein is as in the male.

Length: 6 mm.

*Habitat.* Obuasi, Kumasi, Dompoasi; taken in bush August to November. Also reared from larvæ taken in a small collection of water in the hollow of a tree near Dompoasi, Aug. 14th.

#### 4. *Eretmapodites melanopous*, nov. sp.

♂. Head, antennæ, palpi, proboscis, clypeus: As in No. 3.

Thorax: As in No. 3, but the ground colour is somewhat darker brown, and black scales predominate.

Scutellum, pleuræ, halteres, metanotum: As in No. 3.

Abdomen: Is a velvety black, with basal white ventral banding, the bands showing laterally, and gradually becoming more apical till the apex is white ventrally on the sixth segment. There is a yellow spot on the sixth and seventh segments of the venter. The white banding becomes dorsal on the seventh segment, but the lateral spots do not meet in the middle line.

Legs: As in No. 3, but the hind tarsi are unfeathered.

Ungues: First pair unequal, simple; second pair unequal, simple; third pair equal, simple. The terminal segment of the tarsus of the first pair has two strong teeth inserted immediately behind the joint.

The terminal segment of the second pair has two short thick teeth, differing in shape and insertion from those of the first pair. There are no teeth on the tarsi of the third pair.

Wings: As in No. 3, but first submarginal cell is about one-third of its length longer than the second posterior, and the stem of the first submarginal cell is about one-half the length of the cell. The supernumerary and mid cross-veins are close together, the posterior cross-vein about its own length towards the base of the wing.

Genitalia: The claspers are long and curved and without terminal articulate spine, and generally as in No. 3.

Length: 5 mm.

♀. Head as in male. Antennæ; Less plumose, and as in female, No. 3. Palpi: Short, black, acuminate.

Abdomen: As in male almost exactly, the dorsal silvery band on the seventh segment being incomplete in the middle line, as in male.

Legs: As in male.

Ungues: First pair equal, uniserrate; second pair equal, uniserrate; third pair equal, simple.

Wings: As in male, but first submarginal cell is one-fourth of its length longer than the second posterior cell, and the stem of the first submarginal cell is somewhat more than one-third the length of the cell. Cross-veins as in the male; sixth vein as in the male.

Length: 6 mm.

*Habitat.* Obuasi in June, July, August, October, and November, in bush, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

NONAGRIA NEURICA IN THE MADDISON COLLECTION.—I see the 'Entomologist' on p. 124 records that the late Mr. Maddison's melanic *Nonagria neurica* came from Horning. This was an error in the label, as these *N. neurica* came from myself, and were not Norfolk specimens. So far as I know, melanic examples of *N. neurica* have not been taken at Horning, where Messrs. Bowles, Edelsten, and myself have taken very many specimens of the typical form.—A. ROBINSON; 5, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., May 4th, 1909.

SATURNIA PAVONIA, ab.—Yesterday I captured a rather remarkable variety of *Saturnia pavonia*, which I should describe as a "blind" variety, as it has the spots where the eyes usually are blank. This is probably the rare variety mentioned in 'Moths of the British Isles.' The spots on all four wings are identical. The centres are filled in with pale fuscous colour, with no shading whatever. I took the specimen on the Quantock Hills near here. It is a fine male. By the way, the species seems well-established here, as I saw over two hundred in just over an hour and a half.—W. A. BOGUE; The Bank House, Watchet, Somerset, May 3rd, 1909.

GYNANDROUS AMORPHA POPULI.—Although I believe gynandrous specimens of *A. populi* are, comparatively speaking, common, it may be of interest to record that I have just bred a very fine one, left side